

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

9
t2F~~CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION~~

FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vol. 46

March 8, 1943

No. 10

IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
GRAINS -	
Argentine Wheat Millings Below Those of Recent Years	239
Colombia Rice Crop Equals Domestic Needs	241
Rice Crop in Uruguay Damaged by Drought	238
VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS -	
Egyptian Government Regulates Sale of Cottonseed and Oil	242
Peru Prohibits Exports of Cottonseed	243
Argentine Flaxseed to Supplement Fuel Oil	244
COTTON - OTHER FIBERS -	
Cotton Crop Good in French Morocco	246
Uganda Cotton Crop Low	246
TOBACCO -	
Dominican Republic's 1943 Tobacco Crop Expected to be Greater;	
Stocks Reduced	247
Irish Tobacco Production Continues Low	247
Tobacco Rationed in Hungary	247
LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS -	
Prospective Argentine Slaughter Supplies Below Last Year	248
Argentina Controls Domestic Meat Trade	250
Ecuador Prohibits Slaughter of Young Calves	251
Argentine Livestock Numbers	238

* * * * *

LATE FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS

URUGUAY: The 1943 rice crop, harvested in April, is expected to be 40 to 50 percent below last year's production of approximately 1 million bushels. Some of the 13,600 acres seeded this year have been completely destroyed by dry weather. During recent years, Uruguay has produced a slight surplus, but as a result of the dry weather the 1943 production may be sufficient only for domestic consumption.

- - - - -

ARGENTINA: The latest livestock estimate, as of September 30, 1942, recently released, shows a further fall in cattle numbers to 31,460,000, a decrease of 7 percent compared with September 1941. Sheep numbers continued to increase and reached 50,902,000 last year, an increase of 2 percent above 1941. The number of sheep in Argentina is now larger than at any time since the war of 1914-1918. Hog numbers reached 5,707,000 in September 1942, an increase of 15 percent above 1941, and were at the highest level on record.

* * * * *

G R A I N S

ARGENTINE WHEAT MILLINGS BELOW
THOSE OF RECENT YEARS . . .

Wheat millings in Argentina during the calendar year 1941 were placed at 75,286,000 bushels, according to official reports of the milling industry received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Though the amount of wheat ground was about 2 percent below the 1940 millings, the flour produced was slightly above the 1940 outturn, as the result of an increase in the extraction ratio from 69.6 percent in 1940 to 71.6 percent. Byproducts were thereby reduced proportionately.

The percentage of the crop milled in 1941 was 25.1 percent compared with 58.7 percent of the small 1940 production ground. The amount of flour produced during the past 2 years (1940 and 1941) was below the level of the 2 preceding years, reflecting the curtailed export outlets.

ARGENTINA: Wheat production, milling, and products obtained,
averages 1929-1938, annual 1934-1941

Year	Wheat		Wheat milled		Flour		Byproducts	
	production:		Percentage:		of		produced	
	a/		production:		production:		production:	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Average -	bushels	bushels	Percent	barrels	barrels	barrels	short tons	short tons
1929-1933	240,899	67,987	28.2	14,633	14,633	14,633	585	585
1934-1938	225,152	73,865	32.8	16,150	16,150	16,150	620	620
1934	286,120	73,257	25.6	15,916	15,916	15,916	619	619
1935	240,669	74,409	30.9	16,151	16,151	16,151	633	633
1936	141,462	71,432	50.5	15,455	15,455	15,455	618	618
1937	249,910	71,797	28.7	15,967	15,967	15,967	580	580
1938	207,600	78,431	37.8	17,261	17,261	17,261	648	648
1939	379,142	79,088	20.9	17,194	17,194	17,194	672	672
1940	130,733	76,805	58.7	16,374	16,374	16,374	679	679
1941	299,458	75,286	25.1	16,497	16,497	16,497	626	626

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Crop harvest beginning late in the preceding year.

Of the 16,497,000 barrels of flour produced in 1941, exports amounted to only 488,000 barrels, or a little less than 3 percent. Exports of flour have decreased since 1937, when 1,071,000 barrels were exported. Exports to Brazil, normally one of Argentina's principal markets, have shrunk from 376,000 barrels in 1935 to 74,000 barrels in 1941. Decreased exports to this market may be attributed to general shipping difficulties and to Brazil's encouragement to domestic wheat growers and millers. See also Foreign Crops and Markets, January 4, 1943, February 2, 1942, and February 24, 1941.

Domestic consumption of wheat flour during 1941 was estimated at 16,009,000 barrels, or about 400,000 barrels more than the estimated consumption in 1940. The per capita consumption, estimated at 1.20 barrels, is slightly above that of the preceding year but a little below the average during the 5-year period, 1935-1939.

ARGENTINA: Wheat-flour production, exports, and apparent domestic utilization, 1935-1941.

Calendar year	Flour produced	Exports			Apparent consumption	
		Total	As per-centage	To	Total	Per capita
			of flour	Brazil		a/
			produced			
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
	barrels	barrels	Percent	barrels	barrels	Barrels
1935	16,151	996	6.2	376	15,155	1.24
1936	15,455	897	5.8	333	14,558	1.18
1937	15,967	1,071	6.7	347	14,896	1.18
1938	17,261	945	5.5	246	16,316	1.28
1939	17,194	1,110	6.4	186	16,084	1.24
Average	16,406	1,004	6.1	298	15,402	1.22
1940	16,374	796	4.9	87	15,578	1.19
1941	16,497	488	3.0	74	16,009	1.20

From official sources. a/ Based on population figures as of December 31.

There were fewer mills operating in the country in 1941, when 162 were reported, compared with 170 in 1940. In Buenos Aires, in which Province the greatest concentration of mills is found, there was no change from the preceding year. Though Buenos Aires' 45 mills exceed those of any other Province, Santa Fe with its 21 mills reported the largest flour production for the year.

ARGENTINA: Flour-mills operating, wheat ground, and flour produced, by Provinces, 1940 and 1941

Province	Mills operating		Wheat ground		Flour produced	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Number	Number	bushels	bushels	barrels	barrels
Federal Capital	12	13	17,801	16,558	3,749	3,587
Buenos Aires	45	45	17,994	16,730	3,869	3,620
Santa Fe	20	21	17,001	17,319	3,650	3,909
Cordoba	23	27	13,940	15,274	2,961	3,354
Entre Rios	27	25	5,534	4,857	1,181	1,039
La Pampa	6	6	1,701	1,802	364	404
Others	37	25	2,834	2,746	600	584
Total	170	162	76,805	75,286	16,374	16,497

Compiled from official sources.

COLOMBIA RICE CROP EQUALS
DOMESTIC NEEDS . . .

The 1942 rice crop in Colombia, harvested throughout most of the year, is believed to have exceeded the 1941 crop of 9,511,000 bushels (rough rice). Imports during 1942 of only 48,000 pounds (milled rice) indicates that the Government has achieved its goal of increasing domestic rice production to a level of self-sufficiency.

Production averaged less than 1,000,000 bushels (28,000,000 pounds milled) during the 5 years ended with 1930, while imports averaged 97,000,000 pounds. Under the stimulus of an import duty now equivalent to 2.08 cents per pound, imposed in 1931, production rose to an average of about 4,000,000 bushels during 1931-1935. The rapid development of the rice-growing industry in Colombia is attributed to strong efforts by Government and private agencies as reflected in better credit facilities, selection and disinfection of seed, irrigation projects, distribution of technical instruction, introduction of new machinery, and improved systems of planting and irrigation. A decree issued on July 18, 1940, restricted imports of rice to 11,023,000 pounds during the remainder of the year; to 17,637,000 in 1941; 8,818,000 in 1942; and prohibited imports after January 1, 1943, unless the domestic crop is deficient, in which case import licenses may be granted. The rise in consumption apparently has kept pace with the increase in production.

COLOMBIA: Rice production, imports, and apparent utilization,
1935-1942

(In pounds of milled rice)

Year	Production		Imports	Apparent domestic
	Rough	Milled		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Average -				
1926-1930 ...	920	25,556	97,355	122,911
1931-1935 ...	a/ 3,950	109,723	32,939	142,662
Annual -				
1936	8,462	235,057	26,760	261,817
1937	b/	b/	25,635	-
1938	5,924	164,557	26,043	190,500
1939	5,965	165,696	48,982	214,678
1940	6,931	192,529	20,832	213,351
1941	9,511	264,197	350	264,547
1942	b/	b/	48	-

Compiled from official sources.

a/ 4-year average.

b/ Not available.

* * * * *

V E G E T A B L E O I L S A N D O I L S E E D SEGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT REGULATESSALE OF COTTONSEED AND OIL . . .

Official production estimates for Egyptian cottonseed have not been released since 1939, but reliable trade sources indicate that the output for 1942-43 (September-August) is about 700 million pounds compared with 1,400 million last season. Cotton production has been curtailed because of the difficulty in disposing of raw cotton and the need of land for use in growing food crops. The quantity of cottonseed available for crushing during the current year represents only 50 percent of the annual crushing capacity of the mills. The rapid increase in consumption by the Egyptian population and by British and Allied forces caused the Government to place a ban on exports of cottonseed, oil, and cake. The British Government was asked to see that all cottonseed acquired by them be reserved for local consumption. Another measure to alleviate the situation was a decree issued by the Ministry of Agriculture in December 1942, permitting imports of cottonseed from the Sudan during the 1942-43 season.

EGYPT: Position of cottonseed stocks during 1941-42 and 1942-43.

Position:	September - August	
	1941-42	1942-43
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Stocks at beginning of season	574,996	374,416
Estimated crop	1,412,083	712,995
Total supply	1,987,079	1,087,411
Exports	200,580	a/
Seed requirements	133,720	106,976
Invisible loss	80,232	53,448
Estimated crushings	1,198,131	552,531
Carry-over at end of season	374,416	374,456

Estimates compiled from trade sources.

a/ Exports prohibited since March 1942.

Following an announcement by the Government that it would buy cottonseed from the 1942 cotton crop at 100 piasters per ardeb (1.55 cents per pound), an increase of 35 piasters over the 1941 price, there was a prompt disappearance from the market of all cottonseed and oil. In an effort to rectify this condition, a Military Proclamation was issued in September 1942, providing that owners of cotton-ginning factories and anyone in possession of any quantity of cottonseed from the 1942 or previous crops must send a written declaration to the Ministry of Finance not later than September 24, 1942, stating the exact quantities in their possession and the storage places. The Proclamation further provided that each owner

of a cottonseed-oil mill should make a written declaration, not later than October 2, 1942, of the quantities of cottonseed oil obtained from 1941 crushings and in the period from January 1 through August 31, 1942.

Persons coming under the above provisions were forbidden to dispose of the cottonseed in their possession or to transfer it from one place to another until September 24, unless they obtained a written permit from the Ministry of Finance; after that date the Ministry should be informed within 48 hours of all transactions. Owners of cottonseed-oil mills were required to inform the Ministry of Supply by September 24 of the quantity of oil in their possession, and, after that date, they must notify the Ministry of all sales within 48 hours of the transaction, giving the names of purchasers.

Production of cottonseed oil during the year ended August 31, 1942, estimated at 195 million pounds, was consumed within the country. Pre-war consumption seldom exceeded 100 million pounds; 65 to 70 million pounds were used in the manufacture of edible products and the rest in soap and miscellaneous products. Production of cottonseed-oil cake for the same period was 473,000 tons. Only 15 percent was used as fertilizer, a small portion for cattle feed, and the remainder as fuel.

PERU PROHIBITS EXPORTS
OF COTTONSEED . . .

The Peruvian Government resolution of January 1943 prohibits the export of cottonseed from the 1942-43 cotton crop. This measure was adopted to assure an adequate supply to meet domestic requirements, and to avoid increases in the local prices of cottonseed products. Resale of cottonseed is prohibited. Seed will be acquired directly from the producers by cottonseed-oil mills only for their own use, and such factories are prohibited from transferring cottonseed to any other concern or manufacturer.

A maximum price of 4.20 soles per 46 kilograms (63.72 cents per 100 pounds) has been established for cottonseed without containers delivered at oil manufacturers' warehouses. The bank of Peru has been authorized to purchase, for Government account, any cottonseed offered it by producers who may be unable to dispose of same at this price.

Prices at consuming centers, including the cost of containers, will be the monthly maximum wholesale and retail prices established by the Dirección de Alimentación Nacional and the Departmental and Provincial Foodstuffs Control Bureaus. Other provisions of these regulations deal chiefly with internal control measures governing the transportation of cottonseed within Peru.

PERU: Maximum prices of cottonseed products, 1942-43

Product	Peruvian currency	United States currency
	per quintal a/	per 100 pounds
	<u>Soles</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
Refined oil	37.50	5.69
Deodorized oil	39.40	5.98
Winterized oil	42.70	6.48
Vegetable lard	42.00	6.37
Cottonseed cake	2.00	0.30
Cottonseed meal	2.20	0.33

American Embassy, Lima, Peru.

a/ Quintal of 101.4 pounds.

ARGENTINE FLAXSEED TO
SUPPLEMENT FUEL OIL . . .

Argentina's heavy surplus of flaxseed at the end of 1942 was partly responsible for the Government's action in providing flaxseed and linseed oil for use as fuel. A decree of December 31, 1942, made provisions for the purchase and utilization of seed and/or oil for this purpose. Flaxseed to be burned as seed will be available at 40 pesos per metric ton (about 30 cents per bushel) and linseed oil at 250 pesos per metric ton (\$67.50 per short ton).

At the time the decree was issued, stocks of flaxseed from the 1940 crop were estimated at 20 million bushels. It is understood that these are the stocks that the Government proposed to sell for fuel as seed, as distinguished from linseed oil. It is possible that this amount has been disposed of, as prices for that crop have not been quoted since the middle of February. Reports indicate that industrial concerns had applied for approximately 25 million bushels of seed for fuel.

Under the terms of a later decree, consumers will receive only 85 percent of their requirements in fuel oil, diesel oil, and gas oil. The other 15 percent will be billed as linseed oil, whether consumed or not.

That part of the indispensable minimum quotas that cannot be covered with the fuels indicated, will be covered with linseed oil at the price of 250 pesos per metric ton. In order to minimize to the greatest possible extent any inconveniences, the Office of Fuel Distribution may establish that only one of these oils will be delivered to certain consumers.

After reviewing reports from the advisory commission of Fuel Distribution and the Grain Regulating Board regarding the availability of the various types of oil, the Minister of Agriculture issued the following resolution on February 4, 1943:

1. It is established to cover the shortage of fuel-oil, diesel-oil, and gas-oil with 15 percent of linseed oil, and, therefore, the delivery of any of these products will be billed in the following manner:

85 percent at the official price established by decree of June 3, 1942.

15 percent at the price of 250.00 pesos per ton, in accordance with decree of December 31, 1942.

The deliveries of linseed oil furnished as a substitute of any of the three fuels mentioned will also be billed in a similar manner.

2. The deliveries of fuels, in excess of the quotas fixed by resolution dated January 8, 1943, supplied with linseed oil or any other liquid fuel, will be billed at the price of 250.00 pesos per ton.

3. These prices will be enforced for deliveries of fuel made as from February 1 of the current year.

Present prices for fuel oil were established in June 1942. Heavy fuel oil is 98 pesos per metric ton (\$26.50 per short ton), diesel oil 118 pesos (\$31.80), and gas oil 138 pesos (\$37.25).

Exports of flaxseed in 1942 were only 12,400,000 bushels compared with 26,180,000 the year before and an average of 60,666,000 bushels for the 5-year period, 1934-1938. Total vegetable-oil shipments during last year were the largest ever recorded. Sunflower-seed, linseed, and rapeseed oil showed the greatest increases.

ARGENTINA: Exports of vegetable oils, 1940-1942

Vegetable oil	1940	1941	1942
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Sunflower-seed	0	26,255	137,966
Linseed	12,751	21,418	71,735
Rapeseed	0	26,572	31,524
Peanut	851	14,076	17,359
Cottonseed	2,581	15,527	13,394
Corn	9	1,089	767
Castor	7	145	165
Total	16,199	105,082	262,810

Ministry of Agriculture, Buenos Aires.

C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R SCOTTON CROP GOOD
IN FRENCH MOROCCO . . .

The 1942-43 cotton crop, which has just been harvested in French Morocco, is reported to be better than average, of a good quality, and financially profitable to the growers. The quality is due largely to exceptionally favorable growing temperatures during October and November.

Cotton growing has developed slowly in this part of Africa and now occupies less than 5,000 acres, divided among four irrigation areas. Irrigation projects have been built within recent years in the Gharb (districts east and north of Rabat), in the Souss (regions southeast of Agadia), in the Tadla plain (the Kasbah-Tadla district), and in the Triffas plain (the Berkane district). These projects have the capacity for irrigating approximately 30,000 hectares, or 74,000 acres. Nearly all of this land is suitable for cotton, as would be many acres in other sections of the country if irrigation were available. While cotton has been grown successfully in all of these regions, nearly all of the 1941-42 crop was produced in the Gharb and Tadla areas. Growers in the Gharb district are mostly European, while in the Tadla area most of the cotton is produced by natives.

There are two ginning plants in Morocco. One is situated at Casablanca to care for the southern plantations, and the one for the northern plantations is at Sidi Slimone between Port Lyautey and Petitjean. There is almost no spinning or weaving done in Morocco. The raw cotton has been exported, principally to France and Algeria, and enough finished cloth has been imported to satisfy the needs of the country.

The profit realized on the 1942-43 crop and the availability of large areas of suitable land are expected to be conducive to the planting of a larger area to cotton this spring in spite of a general shortage of labor.

UGANDA COTTON CROP LOW . . .

Cotton shipped for export from Uganda during the calendar year 1942 amounted to 195,700 bales of 478 pounds, compared with 307,700 bales during 1941. As domestic consumption is negligible, these bookings are a good estimate of cotton production in the Protectorate. The grade of the 1942 crop is reported to be above average. Unofficial estimates for the coming crop are somewhat lower than those of the 1942 harvest, in spite of the fact that late plantings brought the total acreage up to about the same as that for the 1942 crop.

* * * * *

T O B A C C O

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S 1943 TOBACCO CROP
EXPECTED TO BE GREATER; STOCKS REDUCED . . .

The 1943 tobacco crop in the Dominican Republic is expected to total between 8.8 and 11.0 million pounds as compared with a revised estimate of 6.6 million pounds for the 1942 crop and an approximate pre-war production of 19 million pounds. Higher prices resulting from governmental controls and the export of most of the surplus from previous crops encouraged increased plantings for the 1943 harvest, according to a report received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Exports of leaf from the Republic during 1942, principally to Spain, totaled about 7,850,000 pounds, which was more than the 1942 production, and included most of the remaining carry-over from previous crops. Exports in 1941, also largely to Spain, amounted to 8,260,000 pounds, which was substantially larger than the 1941 production and compared with the low 1940 export of only 5,264,000 pounds. Average annual exports of leaf from the Dominican Republic during the pre-war years 1935-1939 amounted to about 13,700,000 pounds, principally to Germany, the Netherlands, France, and Belgium. Pre-war exports to Spain, which is now the principal buyer, were of minor importance.

IRISH TOBACCO PRODUCTION:
CONTINUES LOW . . .

The 1942 tobacco crop in Ireland totaled only 150,000 pounds, harvested from 250 acres; as compared with 142,000 pounds from 180 acres in 1941. Unfavorable weather conditions and a shortage of fertilizers contributed to low yields in 1942, according to a report received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The country's estimated average annual production of tobacco during the 5-year period, 1936-1940, amounted to about 247,000 pounds harvested from an average area of 407 acres.

TOBACCO RATIONED IN HUNGARY . . .

Tobacco was rationed in Hungary during the latter part of 1942, according to unconfirmed reports received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The ration restricts to 10 daily the sale of cigarettes to males over 18 years of age. Sales of tobacco products to youths under 18 and to women are prohibited. Soldiers are not allowed to purchase supplies in shops and may obtain them only through military commissaries.

* * * * *

L I V E S T O C K A N D A N I M A L P R O D U C T SPROSPECTIVE ARGENTINE SLAUGHTER SUPPLIES
BELOW LAST YEAR . . .

Prospective slaughter supplies of cattle in Argentina were estimated to be somewhat smaller at the beginning of 1943 (February) than a year earlier. The estimated reduction is apparently due to two factors: (1) The decision by producers, owing to heavy marketings for export slaughter during the past few years, to hold back breeding stock to build up herds, and (2) the current drought damage to pastures, which is resulting in lighter average market weights and less finish.

A considerable reduction in cattle marketings took place last August, September, and October. A part of that reduction may be attributed to the longer time needed to feed cattle to the desired weight and finish under the drought conditions then prevailing. Marketings for the year 1942 totaled 4,160,000 head, a decrease of 10 percent compared with 1941.

ARGENTINA: Cattle marketings and slaughter, by months,
1941 and 1942

Month	Marketings a/		Slaughter b/	
	1941	1942	1941	1942
	Number	Number	Number	Number
January	327,854	399,066	239,007	324,838
February	341,310	333,750	254,474	259,345
March	450,916	361,425	349,975	277,837
April	444,456	313,200	322,329	233,349
May	412,519	367,177	268,301	306,824
June	419,745	430,217	375,530	336,157
July	397,593	385,565	303,560	333,904
August	330,104	269,970	260,829	224,827
September	396,136	282,175	302,491	215,041
October	373,466	309,903	291,302	242,889
November	338,593	354,519	263,490	243,214
December	410,950	353,183	320,972	285,992
Total	4,643,642	4,160,150	3,552,260	3,284,217

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Includes purchases on ranches by freezing companies and receipts at liniers. b/ Slaughter by freezing companies. c/ Preliminary.

Slaughter at freezing companies, especially of steers, for the year 1942 numbered only 3,284,000, a reduction of 8 percent compared with the unusually heavy killings in 1941. Freezing-company slaughter represents a little over 45 percent of total commercial slaughter in Argentina.

The drought has been general over most of the cattle district and has been of sufficiently long duration to cause more than temporary damage. At the end of summer (February) grass was short and dry with considerably

less carrying capacity than usual. Large quantities of corn were fed to stock in the winter months (June-August), and cattlemen probably will do so again during the coming winter unless rain is forthcoming during March, April, and May to provide good winter pasturage of rye, barley, and oats. This, however, would only partially relieve the situation, because beef production has always been a grazing industry, and some cattlemen are slow to adopt the feeding of grains even though it may be profitable to do so. Furthermore, it is sometimes difficult to shift to feeding of grains because of the size of operations and the thorough implantation of practices built exclusively around production on pastures.

The recuperative powers of the main cattle zones of Argentina are good because of the rich soils. When rain falls, pastures resume normal conditions within a surprisingly short time. The outlook for the industry is favorable from the standpoint of the large export demand and high prices, provided adequate shipping facilities can be provided.

Exports on the basis of actual weight are no longer representative, owing to the practice of de-boning beef for the purpose of saving shipping space, which began in January 1941. In order to compare recent export figures with those of earlier years, it is necessary to convert the "boneless" beef now exported to a "bone-in" equivalent.

ARGENTINA: Exports of beef, 1933-1942

Year	Actual-weight basis					De-boned converted to fresh or frozen basis c/
	Frozen	Chilled	Jerked a/	Canned b/	Total	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1933	70	772	10	121	973	d/ 973
1934	70	771	15	135	991	d/ 991
1935	68	768	12	148	996	d/ 996
1936	87	788	8	160	1,043	d/ 1,043
1937	203	770	13	168	1,154	d/ 1,154
1938	226	755	11	164	1,156	d/ 1,156
1939	244	779	9	182	1,214	d/ 1,214
1940	197	626	4	176	1,003	d/ 1,003
1941	e/ 183	e/ 639	4	294	1,120	f/ 1,268
1942	e/ 821		g/	248	1,069	f/ 1,260

Actual-weight figures compiled from official sources... a/ Includes besides jerked beef, small quantities of salt beef and pork. b/ May include small quantity of mutton. c/ Canned meat included at actual weight shipped. d/ Practically all shipped bone-in prior to 1941 so that no conversion necessary for these years. e/ Includes de-boned and bone-in. f/ Frozen and chilled converted to bone-in equivalent. g/ Not available.

On a bone-in basis, exports of beef, including canned (on an actual weight basis as heretofore), amounted to a record total of 1,268 million pounds in 1941, declining only 1 percent in 1942 to 1,260 million pounds. Exports in 1941 showed an increase of 13 percent above the average for the 5 years 1935-1939.

Converting canned beef to a fresh or frozen basis, as well as de-boned meat to a bone-in basis, beef exports in 1942 totaled 1,632 million pounds, a reduction of 5 percent compared with 1941. The reduction was in canned beef, which decreased 16 percent in 1942.

ARGENTINA: Beef exports, with de-boned and canned beef converted to a fresh or frozen equivalent, 1933-1942

Year	Canned meat	Other meat	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1933	302	852	1,154
1934	338	856	1,194
1935	370	848	1,218
1936	400	883	1,283
1937	420	986	1,406
1938	410	992	1,402
1939	455	1,032	1,487
1940	440	827	1,267
1941	735	974	1,709
1942	620	1,012	1,632

Converted from actual-weight figures from official sources.

ARGENTINA CONTROLS DOMESTIC MEAT TRADE

Under a decree dated February 8, 1943, the Argentine Government designated the Corporation of Argentine Meat Producers as the agency to coordinate and regulate the domestic meat trade in Argentina. The Corporation is to take over the functions of a former organization called the "Meat and Livestock Markets," which failed to function and was dissolved by decree of April 30, 1940. This organization had as its purpose the improvement of slaughtering facilities and a better distribution of meat in the interior of the country.

In Article 2 of the new decree it is stated that the Corporation may acquire chattels and real estate, rent them, construct, rent, and operate livestock markets, meat markets, cold-storage chambers, and warehouses in general, slaughtering plants, plants for the industrialization of meats and byproducts, and means of transportation.

The purpose of the order is to afford a better supply of meat in towns and cities in the rural districts at prices that can be paid by lower-income groups. Although apparent per capita consumption of beef in Argentina is very high, it is probable that the higher-income groups consume the greater share.

Attention is called to the advantage to livestock producers which is expected to result from the construction and operation of packing plants in their own districts. Emphasis is placed on the necessity for cold storage facilities, unified meat inspection service, and improvement in distribution.

Several years ago the President of the Meat Board (Junta Nacional de Carne) in a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture urged the creation of the Livestock and Meat Markets, stating that as there was practically no movement of fresh meat from the large packing plants to interior markets; these markets were being supplied through local slaughter under conditions that failed to provide consumers with the quality and variety of meats desired.

Under the Law No. 11747, usually referred to as the Meat Law, which was enacted in 1932, a tax of 1 percent has been paid to the Meat Board on all sales of livestock for slaughter. Part of this tax has been used for operating expenses of the Meat Board, but the major part has been transferred to the Corporation to create the producer-owned capital stock of that organization... The new decree fixes the percentage at 1.5 percent, the additional 0.5 percent to be used exclusively to provide a more general consumption of livestock products in districts that have a population with low purchasing power.

As foreign packing houses are not sure just how the new decree will affect their operations on the domestic market, representatives of these companies plan to confer with the Argentine Minister of Agriculture to try to obtain assurance that they may operate in the domestic trade on the same basis as the Corporation of Argentine Meat Producers.

ECUADOR PROHIBITS SLAUGHTER OF YOUNG CALVES . . .

An Ecuadoran decree dated February 12, 1943, prohibits the slaughter of male and female cattle under the age of 18 months. This decree is to be effective over the entire Republic, and heavy fines are provided for its violation. The reason given for the adoption of this measure was that the slaughtering of young animals has greatly increased and threatens to result in a cattle shortage.

* * * * *

Index

	Page ::		Page
Late foreign developments	238	Linseed oil:	
		Exports, Argentina, 1940-1942 ..	245
		Fuel use, Argentina,	
		Dec. 31, 1942	244
Beef, exports, Argentina,		Meat, trade, Government control,	
1933-1942	249, 250	Argentina, Feb. 8, 1943	250
Cattle:		Rice:	
Marketings, Argentina, 1941, 1942	248	Area, Uruguay, 1943	238
Numbers, Argentina,		Crop prospects, Uruguay, 1943 ..	238
Sept. 30, 1941, 1942	238	Imports, Colombia, av. 1926-1935,	
Slaughter:		an. 1936-1942	241
Argentina, number, 1941, 1942 .	248	Production, Colombia,	
Ecuador (calves), prohibition,		av. 1926-1935, an. 1936-1941 .	241
Feb. 12, 1943	251	Utilization, Colombia,	
Supplies, slaughter,		av. 1926-1935, an. 1936-1941 .	241
Argentina, 1943	248	Sheep, numbers, Argentina,	
Cotton:		Sept. 30, 1942	238
Crop prospects, French Morocco,		Tobacco:	
1942-43	246	Area, Ireland, 1941, 1942	247
Exports, Uganda, 1942	246	Exports, Dominican Republic,	
Production, Uganda, 1942	246	1940-1942	247
Cottonseed:		Production:	
Carry-over, Egypt,		Dominican Republic, 1942, 1943.	247
Aug. 31, 1942, 1943	242	Ireland, 1941, 1942	247
Crushings, Egypt,		Rationing, Hungary, 1942-43	247
1941-42, 1942-43	242	Vegetable oils, exports,	
Export prohibition, Peru,		Argentina, 1940-1942	245
January 1943	243	Wheat:	
Exports, Egypt, 1941-42, 1942-43.	242	Millings, Argentina,	
Prices, maximum, Peru, 1942-43 .	243	1929-1941	239, 240
Production, Egypt,		Production, Argentina, 1929-1941	239
1941-42, 1942-43	242	Wheat flour:	
Stocks, Egypt,		Consumption, Argentina,	
Sept. 1, 1941, 1942	242	1935-1941	240
Supply, Egypt, 1941-42, 1942-43 .	242	Exports, Argentina, 1935-1941 ..	240
Flaxseed, fuel use, Argentina,		Mills, number, Argentina,	
Dec. 31, 1942	244	1940, 1941	240
Hogs, number, Argentina,		Production (and byproducts),	
Sept. 30, 1942	238	Argentina, 1929-1941	239, 240

